EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICER. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DATLY HERALD, two cents per copy. \$7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per
opy, or \$3 per annum. the Kuropean Edition recy Watnessay,
at six cents per copy. \$4 per annum to any part of Oreal British,
or \$6 It to any part of the Continent, both to include postage, the
Chilipping Edition on the lat, 11th and 21st of each month, at else
cuts per cove, or \$2 To per annum.

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ADVERYISEMENTS senemed overy day; advertisements inted in the WREELY HERALD, PARILY HERALD, and in the
California and European Editions.

OB PRINTING executed with neutress, heapness and des-

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Four LOYERS—FLYING TRAFFER—THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-F2A

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, ROLAND FOR AND OLIVER-VERSONT WOOL DEALER-THIS LION-CHARMOND

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-HAMLET-HIGH

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY.-MACARTHY, OR THE NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and that avenue.—OPERA, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCERT AND

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. THE LEGRESS SEAL HAPPY FAMILY, &c., at all hours. THE ALLEGHAMMANS.—NIP AND TUCK, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETRIOPIA: WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETRIOFIAN

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. -- DEAWING

PARISIAN CARINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, August 3, 1862.

#### THE SITUATION.

The annovance which our troops at Harrison's Landing have been subjected to by the fire of the rebel artillery on the south bank of the James river, has been put an end to by the prompt action of General McClellan. On Friday evening he threw six hundred men across the river, who destroyed woods, houses, and everything which could afford shelter to the enemy. Our special correspondent's account of the bombardment from the rebel guns will be found in another column. The expedition sent across the river accomplished its purpose without the loss of a man. At last accounts our gunboats were shelling the houses and the entire shore, within range, down the river.

The army is in fine spirits. General McClellan is busy reviewing the different corps every day. A reconnoissance of a body of cavalry and infantry was made on Friday down the Chickshominy as far as Williamsburg, when they met our pickets. None of the enemy were seen in the course of their advance.

General Pope continues sending out scouting parties towards Gordonsville; but no rebels were found in that direction, although it was supposed that they were constructing intrenchments at that town.

We give some very interesting news from the South to-day relative to the treatment of the Union prisoners by the rebels, and other important matters. The statement comes from Surgeon John McGregor, of the Third Connecticut Volunteers, who has been in captivity since the battle of Bull

The British citizens of Nassau, in the little island of New Providence, were fearfully excited the other day-as will be seen by our correspondence from that port-in consequence of the United States steamer Adirondae chasing into the harbor the British steamer Herald, which craft, it appears, had been running the blockade of Charleston with aid and comfort for the rebels. The Herald, it seems, sailed from Nassau, some time ago, ostensibly for St. John, New Brunswick, but really for Charleston, which point it succeeded in reaching, and was returning to Nassau for another contraband cargo when Commander Gansevoort, of the Adirondac, met her and gave her a pretty hot run into the port of Nassau. She was not injured, however; but the fact that the British ensign—the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze-was shot off the mast by a "Yankee" gunner roused the indignation of the Nassau Bulls, and the papers there are correspondingly indignant.

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our European files, dated to the 19th of July, contain some very interesting details of the Euro pean news to that day, which we give in the Hz-RALD this morning.

The People's Line have made a contract for a "Great Western" steamboat to navigate th North river. The new boat will be four hundred feet long and fifty feet wide. She will be finished in the most gorgeous style, and be ready to take her place as a night boat early next summer.

It is thought in Kentucky that the secessio have been for some time secretly at work trying to control the elections which take place in that State to-morrow. It is also feared that they will bring to bear some powerful influence on the Legisla ture, which will meet on the 14th inst. The gov ernment has been apprised of these facts, and measures will be taken to thwart the designs of the bushwhackers and Breckinridgers.

A Printers' Battalion is forming in Chicago. A large number have already enlisted. Fully one-half of the towns in Massachusett

have raised their full quotas of volunteers. A majority of the Aldermen have called a spe cial meeting of that Board for Monday, at one

The Commissioners of Excise examined and ap proved a large number of applications for license last week. The police arrested over fifty per sons for selling liquor without license, and the are determined to rigidly enforce the Excise lav this year, as the police justices issue warrants in all such cases, on the proper affidavits being

The stock market was inactive yesterday, and price were generally a fraction lower. Gold fluctuated between 115 and M. Exchange closed at 125% a 126% Money was in fair supply at 5 per cent.

somewhat nominal, while the sales in small lots embrace ab ut 250 bales, chiefly within the range of 48c. a 49% for midding uplands, while many of the larger class of bridges stood out for higher figures. A government said part out of order) at 48c , equivalent to about 49c. fo regular middlings. Flour was inactive and rather casto grades of wheat wore dull and heavy, while prime t shoice grader were scarce and prices sustained. Co-

was active, while prices were without alteration. Pork was dull, with moderate sales, closing at \$11 for mees and at \$9 25 a \$9 50 for prime. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 700 hhds. Coffee was ateady and Rio was quiet; 600 packages Mocha sold at p. t., and 100 mats Java at 20%c. Freights were rather easier. Wheat to Liverpool was taken at 13%d. a 14d.; flour 3s. 10%d. a 4s. To Londen wheat was 14d, and flour 4s, a 4s, 3d,

The War in Virginis-Rumors Affoat-Our Late Reverses and Our Present Po-

How goes the war? What news from the ames river? We have no definite or satisfac tory intelligence; but, among the numberless rumors afloat, it is said that General McCleMan, in connection with the mortar fleet, is preparing to attack Fort Darling; that he will probably cross the James river, take Petersburg and cut off the rebels from their Southern railroad communications; that to avoid being cut off from his own supplies by a rebel blockade of the river we shall probably next hear of him at Norfolk or Fortress Monroe; and that mean time the rebel army has been withdrawn from Richmond-a considerable portion of it northward-to look after General Pope; a large force to the south side of the James, in front of Mc-Clellan, and the remainder to his flanks and rear, putting him in a very critical position.

Where the truth lies among these conflicting rumors we are left to conjecture. We know however, that neither the army of Gen. Mc Clellan nor that of Gen. Pope is strong enough to advance upon Richmond; that each is calling for reinforcements, and that, having nearly ex hausted the ready materials for volunteering, that system of recruiting is working very slowly, notwithstanding the extra inducements offered in federal, State, municipal and individual bounties. We have every reason to believe that, great as was the rebel army of Virginia at the beginning and at the end of those seven days' terrible fighting, it is stronger now than ever before, from the reinforcements which have been thrown into it from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; and we know that this great army is handled by skilful officers, and that they are watching an opportunity for some damaging blow either to Gen. McClellan or to Gen. Pope, or to both.

But, apart from all these details, it is enough to explain the present unsatisfied condition of the public mind to say that the prevailing idea is that General McClellan and General Pope are standing upon the defensive. A month ago we were all anticipating the immediate fall of Richmond and the end of the war; now we want reinforcements to our several armies to the extent of three hundred thousand men to enable us to resume offensive operations with perfect assurance of success. Last spring, through the malign influences of Senator Wilson and his abolition colleagues in Congress and elsewhere, the business of recruiting was suspended, and our Army of the Potomac was advanced towards Richmond without any reserve to fall back upon, and, without the means of raising any, the government stood before the world in the midst of a raging war. Thus, had General McClellan's army been destroyed, the capital of the United States would have fallen an easy prey to the enemy, and President, Cabinet and Congress might have been captured by surprise.

General McClellan, therefore, although he has failed to take Richmond, has saved Washington in saving his army. He would have taken Richmond had he been supported, as he justly expected to be, by the columns of Mc-Dowell, Banks and Fremont. Among the three there were some fifty or sixty thousand men, and yet between them and the War Office the business of catching Stonewall Jackson was managed so bunglingly that, pell-mell, he first drove Banks out of the Shenandoah valley; next he escaped through the clutches of Fremont, Shields and McDowell, leaving them all with their fifty or sixty thousand men in the background; and next this active rebel Jackson pushed on to Richmond, and with his army, strengthened in his march to forty thouright wing of General McClellan's army, and to compel him to fight for seven days and nights for its salvation.

It was the old game of Bull run over again: and as Patterson served McDowell, so did McDowell, more inexcusably than any other officer, serve McClellan, in failing to cut off Jackson. Thus deceived and repulsed by the same shallow trick in the two most important movements of this war, have we any assurance that this trick may not a third time be played upon us? We think we may feel perfectly as sured that this thing will not occur again, since a tried and experienced soldier has superseded a mere lawyer in the general direction of our armies, and since the army columns of Mc Dowell, Banks and Fremont-with Fremont on the shelf-have all been placed under the supreme command of General Pope. But still the public mind reverts to the fact that after fourteen months of war, and the loss of many thousands of brave soldiers and the expenditure of a thousand millions of dollars, our Army of the Potomac is further from Richmond than it was two months ago, and from the offensive has been driven to a defensive position.

The disorganizing abolition factionists Congress are mainly responsible for all our past reverses, disappointments and disasters but, as these disorganizers are now out of the way, and as Congress and the country have placed the necessary power, men and means at the disposal of President Lincoln for a speedy end to this rebellion, the responsibility wil fall upon him should the war continue to drag on, from little victories to great disasters, until the rains and snows of winter block up again till May, the muddy roads to Richmond.

We earnestly call upon the President to trengthen our army from the militia of our loyal States, including Maryland and the other loyal slave States ; for at this crisis, upon a w days lost or gained in filling up our ranks. may depend the loss or gain of another great army or two, a whole year and another thouand millions of money.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS .- The events of the war have placed the public mind in a feverish condition, and at no other time since the commencement of the rebellion has there been so great anxiety to know the real position of afairs as at present; but owing to the censorship but little is really known of the positions of our lifferent armies. The panic makers, taking advantage of this fact, are busy circulating all manner of rumors about disasters to this and hat division, which are endorsed by the credulous. They are sure to circulate their stories on those days when the press have but little sews from the army, and argue that Stanton has prevented the news coming over the wires on ecount of its being so bad. Secretary Stantor nght to immediately revise his consorship, and mable the press to put a stop to the work of he papic makers.

The pernicious and almost fatal interference of the radicals with the war, both as to its legitimate objects, the generals in the field and the recruiting of the army, bas now become fully developed, and the nation is compelled to eat of the bitter truits. By their own confession they have done their utmost to prevent enlistments. We have already convicted Wilson out of his own mouth. But he is not alone. His fellow conspirators of the Jacobin Club played their part to some purpose-Chandler, Sumner, Wade, Trumbull, Fessenden and the rest. For example, Fessenden, on the 28th of March, made the following observations, in which the radi.

the following observations, in which the radicals to a man acquiesced:—

Mr. Freensum (Maine), in the Senate (23th March—There are more men than the government knows what to do with here on the Potomac to-day. What occasion is there to send for others? \* We have 750,000 if that is the number—250,000 more than we ever intended to have. \* What is the reason why we should go on and appoint generals to correspond with a number of mon that are not needed and are not used? \* I aftered a proportion the other day to stop all enlistments until the army should be reduced to the proper level—until we should get down to the number we wanted, and no more. My friend from Massachusetts (Wilson) said we should have a bill soon where I could put on my amendment. I have not seen his bill yet. As soon as he brings it along, so that I can put on my amendment, I will, and hope it will be forthcoming very soon. I understand, however, that the department has absolutely tropped enlistments. But, whether that he so or not, it is best to reduce it to shape and have a law on the subject.—Washington Globe, March 29, 1802.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts—The Senator from Maine.

whether that be so or not, it is best to reduce it to shape and have a law on the subject.—Washington Globe, March 29, 1862.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts—The Senator from Maine the other day proposed to reduce the number of men authorized by law down to five hundred thousand. I agree with him in that. Still we have not been able to do it. It was suggested also that we ought to stop recruiting. I agree to that. I have over and over again been to the War Office and urged upon the department to stop recruiting in stery part of the country. We have had the promise that it should be done; yet every day, in different parts of the country, we have accounts of men being raised and brought forth to fill up the ranks of regiments. The papers tell us that in Tennessee and other parts of the country where our armies move we are filling up the ranks of the army. I betieve toe have to-day one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the government than we need or can well use. I have not a doubt of it; and I think it ought to be checked. I think the War Department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force of the United States until the time shall come when we need them. We can obtain them any time when we need them.—Washington Globe, March 29, 1832.

As our readers are aware, the veracious Wil-

As our readers are aware, the veracious Wil-

son, at a meeting in Newton, Mass., recently. disclaimed having made any such speech as this. He said:-"I have always maintained that the government wanted more men. \* There is not a shadow of truth on which to lay the foundation of the assertion." The man who could make this speech is equally capable of denying it. He has stabbed his country to the heart, and now he tries to exculpate himself from the murder. By the extract from the report of the proceedings of the Senate, which we copy above from the Washington Globe, the ofcial organ of Congress, it will be seen that not only did Wilson go to the War Department "over and over again" to urge upon it "to stop recruiting in every part of the country," but, according to Fessenden, Wilson, the Senator from Maine and the rest of the club of "infernals" were eminently successful. Quoth Fessenden:-"I offered a proposition the other day to stop all enlistments. . I understand that the department has absolutely stopped enlist-

It thus appears that the conspirators, through the weakness of the War Department, carried their point, and left the Army of the Potomac to be slaughtered and driven back for want of reinforcements. By their intrigues and false hoods last winter and spring they kept the troops in the field at so low a figure that to-day the enemy in Virginia more than doubles the Union army in numbers. The consequences are already bad enough: but, unless extraordinary exertions are made, the worst is yet to come. By their rescality in causing the division of an army already too weak, and by preventing any unity of design or practical co-operation, our forces have been beaten in detail by the concentration of the enemy in superior numbers at the point of attack. Fremont was whipped so badly by Jackson that be was afraid to follow him up and hang on his rear. The consequence was that "Stonewall" appeared in the scene of "the seven days" before Richmond, while the Pathfinder had lost his way among the mountains, and McDowell remained in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, doing nothing-neither coming to the aid of McCleilan, overwhelmed by numbers. nor preventing Jackson from effecting a junction with Lee. By the same mismanagement. unprecedented in the history of war, Beauregard was allowed to escape from Corinth, and considerable portion of his army turned up at Richmond

By the plots of the radicals, not only has the rand Army of the Potomac been repulsed, but by changing and preventing the legitimate objects of the war, by means of unconstitutional bills in Congress and absurd proclamations of generals, and the rampant, fanatical tone of a satanic press, a wet blanket has been thrown on the enthusiasm of the North, and the seeds of fatal division among us sown. while the rebel army has been trebled; and now, in their frantic desperation, the cowardly, base Jacobins are calling for a handful of negroes to rescue a white population more than double that of the enemy. The last card in their hand is to induce the Presi dent to proclaim the emancipation of the ne groes, and to arm them against the white population of the South, to massacre its unarmed eld men, helpless women and children, which is about all that the few blacks that might be induced to enlist under the abolition banner could accomplish, and which would be sure to result in the destruction of the negro race. Thus, like swine swimming down the stream, at every stroke the radicals have been cutting their own throats, till now, at last, they are doomed to sink, overwhelmed in the waves of popular indignation. They have a fearful account to render for the blood of the people shed in vain, for the plunder by fraudulent contracts and for the enormous war debt saddled upon the country, under the pretence of restoring the Union and vindicating the authority of the constitution, when the real object was to de: stroy both, and effect the permanent separation of the North from the South. Like Lady Macbeth in the tragedy, blood is on their hands and all great Neptune's ocean cannot wash it away.

THE HERALD, THE TRIBUNE AND THE ABOLITION TRAITORS .- The treasonable Tribune says that the HERALD is a secession paper because it denounces the abolitionists. Now, we hold that the Tribune is a secession organ because it does not denounce the abolitionists. Is not Wendell Phillips a traitor and a disunionist? Was not the abolition Senator Wilson a traitor when he went to the War Department to stop recruiting and enlistments? Have not all the infernal, intriguing abolitionists been proven traitors by the stern logic of events? Are we not right, then, in attacking them? We say that the Southern rebels could have been put down months ago if it had not been for the Northern abolitionists. We say that the South-

Destructive Interference of the Radicals | ern rebellion would never have existed if it had not been for the Northern abolitionists. We say that the Southern rebels would never have taken up arms against the Union had it not been for such Northern abolitionists as Greeley, of the Tribune, who repeatedly justified the secession of South Carolina upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Therefore, as abolitionism caused, encouraged and supported this rebellion, and now hinders us from putting it down forthwith, we argue that the abolitionists are the greatest traitors and should be treated as such by the govern

GREELEY'S GUN FACTORY.—How is Greeley's gun manufactory getting along? Is the machinery put in yet, and the whole concern in active operation? Does Greeley continue to sub-let his contracts? Will not Greeley return the many favors we have shown him in the way of half price advertisements, good advice and prayers, by letting us know something about his gun factory ?

FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL .- A poor drunken painter, named Gregory, was arrested a few days ago, charged with denouncing the President, and, in spite of his denials of the charge, he was forced to take the oath of allegiance, and then compelled either to go to Fort Lafayette or enlist; and he preferred the latter alternative. Now, Wendell Phillips, Beecher, in the Independent, and Greeley, in the Tribune, also openly denounce the President. Will the authorities see to it that they are immediately treated as Gregory was? Fair play is a jewel.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, SAUCE FOR THE GANDER .- A day or two ago one of our indefatigable marshals arrested a man for declaring that "the South could not be conquered." and consigned the offender to Fort Lafayette. Now, Horace Greeley declares the same thing in the Tribune every day, and repeatedly asserted it in his letter to John L. O'Sullivan in the Tribune of yesterday. Will the same marshal be kind enough to arrest and imprison Horace Greeley also? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

POOR GREELEY IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REBELS.-Poor Greeley has been caught in a correspondence with Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, a notorious rebel agent in Europe. It turns out that Greeley is as great a disunionist as O'Sullivan, only from a different motive. O'Sullivan goes for disunion to save slavery; Greeley goes for disunion to destroy slavery. Therefore Greeley says that it is very possible that the Union may be divided, but that he shall rejoice, whether this division happens or not, because abolitionism is victorious. No traitor could say more than this.

### Religious Intelligence.

In St. Ann's church, west Eighteenth atreet, near Fifth avenue, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector, services at half-past ten e'clock A. M., and at eight o'clock P. M.; n service for deaf mutes at half-past three o'clock-Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer will preach morning and evening In the Twenty-fourth street Methodist Episcopal church, preaching in the morning by Chauncey Shaffer; in the evening by the pastor. Evening subject— The Mammon of Unrighteousness." Love Feast at three

o'clock in the afterno In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. Samuel Maxwell, assistant minister of St. Mark's church, will preach this evening Services at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, four o'clock in the afternoon and eight o'clock in the evening.

In the church in Fiftieth street, west of Broadway, day at half-nast ten o'clock in the forenoon and at eight

o'clock in the evening.
In the Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), north side of Thirty-fifth street and east of Sixth avenue divine service at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon and eight o'clock in the evening. The rector, Rev. E. O

The General Exchange of Prisoners. In Wednesday's Herald we reported the departure of a batch of convalencent rebel prisoners from Governor's Island to the general depot, Fort Delaware, and the arrinine of the latter have been sent, under the customary guard, to Fortress Monroe, to be exchanged.

The general exchange of prisoners will have an import which at present are much in need of men to fill up their shattered ranks. All the men of the First, Third, Fifth Seventh and Eighth infantry, who were taken prisoners in Texas, will now have a chance of settling their out standing accounts with their captors. These men are scattered far and wide. Some are still in Texas, others are wandering in Mexico, having escaped from their cus-todians; others are garrisoning the forts on our Northern frontier, and the rest are on Governor's Island and a West Point. Most of these men are veterans, having served for several years in various parts of the far West they are not only well drilled, but inured to all the hard will also release many well tried officers of the old arms prominently among whom stands Colonel Milton Cogswell aptain in the Eighth regular infantry and colonel of the Forty-second New York Volunteers (Tammany regiment) soper, this meritorious officer has been doomed to iner tivity. After languishing in a Richmond prison for several months, he was released on parole, and has been anxious waiting an opportunity of retrieving the disaster ich (not through any fault of his) led not only to his own capture, but to the death or capture of many brave men who fought under him. Colonel Cogswell graduated as West Point in 1849, and stood eleventh in a class of forty-three members, the first graduate being Quincy A Gilmere, now brigadier general. If any more brigadier generals are to be appointed, Colonel Cogswell's claims

The Steamer St. George off Father Point MONTARAL, August 2, 1862.

The steamer St. George, from Glasgow on the 18th of July, passed Father Point at five minutes to eleven M. A. She bas two hundred and fifty one passengers. She reports:—"Spoke, on the 20th ult, the steamer Norwegian, six miles west of Cape Race."

Personal Intelligence. Lord Edward St. Maur, of England; Baron Gerolt, Prus-sian Minister to the United States; Baron Seldence, from Washington; Percy Anderson, of the British Legation at Washington, and J. N. DuBarry and family, of Harris-

burg, are stopping at the Brevoort House,
Major Hagnod, of the United States Army; Dr. J. G.
Adams and wife, of Bridgeport, Conn.; C. W. Howe, of Cincinnati; J. B. Spotsewood, of Delaware; Charles J. Stephens and William Epsythe, of Havana, and Thomas Swann and wife, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Avenue Hotel.

Among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday were:—Judge Carrolt and Dr. Davies, of Washington: Dr. Wood and Lieutenaut Worth, of the United States Army; G. H. Browne, of the United States Army; G. R. Dimond, of Iowa; G. Wright, of Illinois; Charles Root, of Detroit, and John Castenas, of Philadelphia.

Col. Minell, of Long Island: T. N. Pale, Jr., of New York; J. H. Dalles, Jr., of Philadelphia, Louis Maubina, of Havana; A. E. and Miss Douglass, of Kye. N. Y., and A. G. C. Gochrane, of Buffato, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

ping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Andrew and wife, of Massachusetts; Hon. A. B.
Olin, of Troy; W. D. Swan and Capt. C. Spear, of Bosten;
Gen. H. G. Wright, Capt. D. D. Forter, of the mortar
flottila, Cel. Phelis, of the United States Army; Hon. J.
L. Moss, of Rhode Island, C. B. Foster, of Utica; Judge
Carter and wife, of Cincinstit; E. W. Whitney, of New
Haven; Pr. Shepard and wife, of New Orleans; W. Faxon, of Washington, and J. S. Phelps, of Kentucky, were
among the arrivals at the Astor House yesterday.

The following perpans, grant this mask-

The following persons were this week at the Pequoit House, New London:—Count Mercier, Minister of France; Baron Stooki, Minister of Russia; and, among others, Dr. Chas. Mackay. The British Charge de Affairs was expected to arrive soon at the same establishment.

## **NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1862. CONDITION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Officers just arrived from the Army of the Potomac report the men in fine condition, the sick having been all removed. They represent that that army was never in so good fighting trim or so eager to engage the enemy. MARRIAGE OF THE COUNT OF PARIS.

The sudden and unexpected departure of Count de Paris and Duke de Chartres from the United States, which has been the subject of so many comments on this side of the Atlantic, has just been explained to us by the news brought by the last European mail. According to what we learn from private sources, it seems that Count de trip to Italy, in company with his brother, the Duke of of the Duchess of Parma, with whom he soon fell in love His affection was soon shared by the young lady, and united. But as they were rather too young to be married a year or two, and if at the end of that time their affection for each other was the same the wedding would then take place. The thing having been agreed upon, the Count came to America, enlisted himself in the service of the North, fought under General McClellan, and gave up service only when pressed by his bride to go to Italy because the time appointed for their nuptials had come. The most curious feature of this alliance is that the bride marriage brings about what the French call a fusion, or a connection of two royal branches in one single person Henceforward the Count of Paris will be the leg representative of the rights and pretensions of the house

M. THOUVENEL GOING TO LONDON TO SETTLE THE AMERICAN QUESTION. A great deal of curiosity has been lately elicited on the subject of M. de Thouvenel's visit to London, which some persons were inclined to attribute to a desire upon the part of the French government to come to a definitive ny, who had left London some time ago, having brought that M. de Thouvenel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, would go himself, and, under pretext of occupying the place of Prince Napoleon, loft vacant by reason of the con-finement of his wife, would try to know the intention of that M. de Thouvenel has not been more successful than his predecessor, and that all things are still in suspense concerning the settlement of the American question. It was thought, however, that Lord Lyons, who had just arrived from the United States, would greatly contribute to put an end to the perplexity now agitating the minds fact that public opinion in America was unanimously in favor of the continuation of the war, and strenuously opposed to any intervention on the part of foreign Powers.

THE ARMY—A QUARTER OF A MILLION SOLDINGS
ABSENT FROM DUTY.

From high military authority it is learned to-day that lthough there are on the rolls drawing pay over 600,000 enlisted men, the number actually on duty does not ex sick and absent on furlough. It is estimated that more tained, in a great many instances, by the solicitations of the very same politicians who have been systematically enouncing our Generals and the government for not push ing forward the war with more vigor and rapidity. It has loughs have been produced through surgeons, for a consideration. Measures have been taken to prevent the continuation of these practices, as well as to return the

furloughed men to their regiments.

The recent stringent order in this respect has created quite an excitement among the absentees and their male and female relatives of absent officers, to make excuses for them, and importune for their exception from the order. None who are fit for duty are or will be ex-

ARMY SURGBONS. A number of surgeons, appointed under the new law authorizing an additional surgeon to each regiment from Pennsylvania, have arrived in Washington. They reported to-day to Colonel Pulsaton, military agent for the State of Pennsylvania, who forwarded them to the variand twenty one last wook.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL THOMAS. Adjutant General Thomas is still at Fortress Monroe. Colonel Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, discharges

ENBOLMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES. A Home Guard, for the defence of Washington, com-posed or government clerks, is in process of organization. In the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post office Department nearly all have joined the brigade The list is headed by Hon. Green Adams, the Auditor It is estimated that three full regiments may be formed out of the government employes here.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

istering the oath of allegiance to all persons in the Dis-trict who have not taken it, and there is reason to believe athizers and agents who are doing a great deal of harm

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHIELDS.

nuiate recruiting.

A REBEL GUNBOAT BUILDING ABROAD. The government has information that only one gu s being constructed abroad for the rebels, and that one has been closely watched by the Tuscarora for the last

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS. Another squad of prisoners confined in the Central Guard House have been transferred to the old Capitol prison. The number of prisoners transferred in two days

ety-four, leaving to the Guard House as many as it ought to contain at one time, about seventy-five. PROTECTION IN THE WEST.

The Ohio Committee, in behalf of Governor Tod, who purters, to-day accomplished the object of their mission n, as one of the delegation says, the most satisfactory ARREST OF RELLE BOYD, THE PEWALE RESEL SPY.

The notorious female spy, Belle Boyd, familiarly known as the betrayer of our forces at Front Royal, whereby the gallant command of Colosel Kinley was slaughtered and captured, was arrested at Winchester on Wednesday last, and is now confined in the Old Capitol prises. Romancers have given this female undue repute by describing her as beautiful and educated. She by describing her as beautiful and educated. She is merely a brusque, talkative woman, perhaps twenty-five years of age, red haired, with keen, courageous gray eyes. Her teeth are prominent and she is meagre in person. There is a certain dash and sairede in her manner and speech that might be called fascinating, but she is by no means possessed of brilliant qualities, either of mind or body. Being insanely devoted to the rebe lines, and managed in divers ways to recommend herself to our officers. One of the Generais formerly stationed in the Shenandoah Valley is mentioned rather oddly as associated with her, and Belle boasts that she once wrapped a rebel flag around his head. Our young officers, dazzled, perhaps, took her out riding often, and she was frequently a habitant of our camps in the Shenandoah. From facts glasned a pretty regular budget of intelligence, and the enemy was advised of our favorite designs. She admitted in tve place, she was grouned by the citizens on Thursday The proper people of Martinsburg have steadily disliked her. She passes, indeed, if not for a village courtesan, at least for something not far removed from that relation. leading secessionist of Washington visited her in jail her luxuries. Some gentlemen likewise waited upon her. She talked with them at random, and with much abandon, cok, and her arms were bare. Jackson, it appears, in her idol; and she gave vent to romantic desires to occupy his test and share his dangers. She takes her arrest as a matter of course, and is smart, plucky, and absurd as ever. A lunatic asylum might be recommended for her.

The sale of condemned horses, &c., at the government carrai on Tuesday and yesterday, was largely attended-one hundred and thirty five horses were sold at prices ranging from one to fifty-six dollars; fourteen mules

from two to seventy dollars, and forty-three colts from seven to ten dollars each. The privoceds of the sale amounted to over two thousand dollars, and the sale, considering the class of animals put up, is considered a

ADDITIONAL MOSE SURDER

THE CASE OF THOMAS P. ROWIE. discharged, but released on his parole.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS. The following deaths of soldiers are announced:-Jas. H. Burton, Co. G. 4th Indiana.
Sergeant Herman Machl, Co. 1, 2d District of Columbia
J. E. Allen Co. 1, 32 New York.
Thos. Peacock, Co. 1, 2d District of Columbia,
David Salisbury, Co. B, 76th New York.
Jos. Price, Co. C, 4th Michigan.
Harris Pannington, Co. 1, 60th New York. Jos. Price, Co. C. 4th Michigan.
Harris Pennington, Co. I, 00th New York.
Chas. Singer, Co. I, 21st New York.
Corporal Jas. Reed, Co. F. 101st New York.
N. Bostwick, Co. A, 7th New York.
A. L. Malat, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania cavairy.

### **NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.**

Rebel Movement on Chattanoogs and Nashville.

Carso, August 1, 1862.
Letters from a rebel captured at Corinih on the 2946 rebols are about to make a movement on Chattanooga and Nashville.

Rebel Raid on Brownsville.

MEMPRIS, July 31, 1662. Several gentlemen from Brownsville arrived here last evening. They bring some particulars of a rebei raid by Colonel Faulkner on that place on Friday last. Every man that was there buying cotton was taken prisoner and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth el cotton taken from them. Four hundred bales of cotton were burned. Five hundred Union cavalry arrived the same evening. The rebels fled, but were pursued, and slight engagement took place on the Hatchie and Forted Deer rivers. A number of rebels were captured. The forrise and bridges had been destroyed.

Минтин, July 31, 1862. The guerilla Jackson was at Denmark on Saturday with three hundred of his cavalry.

It is reported that the robols under General Villepigu

are marching on Bolivar.

Jackson used a pontoon bridge to cross Forked Dec

Heavy cannonading was heard at Bolivar on Saturday

On Saturday the telegraph line was destroyed, and per tions of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt ter

#### NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Rebel Scouts in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 2, 1862. Advices from Scottsville say that a large num rebel scouts were in that vicinity

Order from General Boyle. LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 1, 1862.
General Boyle has issued an order prohibiting the sale of contraband articles, such as guns, ammunition and me-dicines in packages, unless the purchaser first gets a per-

Explosion of the Steamer Commode

Perry—Loss of Dife, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 2, 1862.

The stern wheel steamer Commodore Perry, with a haavy cargo of cotton for Toledo, from the Cumberland havy cargo of cotton for Toledo, from the Cumberland river for Cincinnati, collapsed a flue while the passengers were at supper, at the foot of Fifth street. Immediately afterwards the steamer caught fire and several women jumped overboard, some of whom were saved. Two or three firemen were bedly scaled and probably one or two killed. The books and papers of the boat were lost. The money was saved. The boat was owned in Pittsburg and insured. There were about thirty massengers on board. were about thirty passengers on board.

Great Sale of Prize Property. An extensive sale or prize property took place yester, day at the Union Stores, South Brooklyn. There was quite a large attendance, and the bidding was very spirit-

ed. The following is the result of the salo:—
The schooner Agnes H. Ward was bought by Mr. J. W. Underhill, for \$625, schooner General C. C. Pinckney pur-chased by Mr. F. Gerity, for \$510. The cargo of ship AMance, consisting of 1,075 barrels spirits of turpentine, sold at \$2 13½ per gallon. The cargo of the sloop Sarah, consisting of tar, cotton and turpentine, was sold at the following rates:—40 barrels of spirits of turpentine at \$2.27 per gallon; 21 barrels tar at \$39.50 per barrel; 15 bales cotton at 48c. per pound. The cargo of the schooner Agnos II. Ward was disposed of as follows:—177 barrels spirits of turpentine at \$2.51 per gallon; 10 boxes to bace: at 35c. per pound, 15 bales cotton at 45c. per pound. The cargo of the schooner General Pinckney self as follows:—10 barrels rosin at \$15 per barrel; 47 bales cotton at 47c. per pound; 47 bales do. at 46½c; 458 pounds loose do. at 35c. The cargo of the sloop Annie, comprising 42½ bales cotton, sold for 48½c, per pound. The cargo of the sloop New Eagle, consisting of 32 bales cotton, was knocked down at 47½c, per pound.

Mr. Simeon Draper was the auctioneer on the occasion. \$2 27 per gallon; 21 barrels tar at \$39 50 per barrel; 15

NOISY PANTOMIME—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT SERVE AN INJUNCTION UPON THE PERFORMAN OF GEORGE L. FOX-A ROW AND A DISGRACEPED

effect that Mr. G. L. Fox. late of the New Bowers the atre, would appear at the Old Bowery theatre last was the cause of the issuing of an injunction upon the application of Mr. J. W. Lingard, of the first named estab lishment, upon the performance of Mr. Fox at the latter place, Mr. Lingard alleging that Fox had entered into an agreement with him not to act on the east side of Broa way for the space of one year. This fact being circulated extensively Old Drury was packed last night from pit to dome, reminding one of the days when Kirby died bound up in the flag of the Union. The play in which Mr. Fox appeared was a pantomime. which Mr. Fox appeared was a pantomine. He had hardly entered upon his performance when John Matthews, a brother of the late Pat Matthews, leaped upon the stage, and, rushing at G. L. Fox, attempted to force the injunction upon that gentleman. Mr. C. K. Fox, who was also acting a part at the time, considering that the attempt to stay the proceedings was an unwarrantable intrusion, undertook to put Matthews off the stage. The two clenched and fell upon the boards, rolling over each other into the orchestra, to the dismay of the Teutonic musicians. Matthews was put out of the house, and C. K. Fox, regaining the stage, made a short speech in which he stated the nature of the case; after which the play was concluded without further interruption. The injunction fell into the hands of S. Bradshaw, one of the actors, who burned it at the foot lights. The some in the house during the affair was exciting in the extreme, and when order had been partially restored, it was only for a moment, for the dense mass of people fairly raised the roof with their deafening shouts and cheers. Mr. For intends to test his right to act before the proper authorities.

First in Grann Struket—Ansier or a Max or Sustriction of Arson.—About two o'clock on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in a dining saloon at No. 608 Grand street, owned by Joseph Taylor. The fiames were quickly extinguished, and before much damage was done. On making an examination of the premises it became evident that the fire was the work of an incondiary. Three dent that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Three separate fires had been made; one was kindled in the dining saloon, and made by piling together chairs, kindling wood and waste wall paper, all of which was saturated with camphene or turpentine; another fire was made in the back room, by piling some chairs, kindling wood and paper together, also saturated with turpentine, and at third fire had been made in the kitchen, underneath the stairs. The furniture in the back room was also sprinkled over with turpentine, and the whole appearance gave evidence of extensive preparation to destroy the premises. Officer Benjamin T. Timpson, of the Thirteenth precinct, arrested Joseph Taylor, proprietor of the place, on suspicion of arson. Fire Marshal Baker was notified, and at once proceeded with the investigation. The facts elicited thus far throw strong suspicion upon the interested party. The dining saloon is insured for \$600 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

2600 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY AFLOAZ.—Counterfeit "tena" on
the Commercial Bank of Bristol, R. I., were put into cir Coulation in this city yesterday. Two women, named Mary Swift and Mary Glesson, were arrested for offering one of the bills at the ice cream saloon of Geo. Koehler, No. 193 Bowery.

FOUND DROWNED.—A lad of about thirteen years of age

was found drowned in the Hackenstor Fiver, near the plank road bridge leading to Newark, N. J. Inquest was, held by Abraham Spur, one of the justices of the peace is, the township of Bergen, and verdet rendered, "Supposed to have failen from the steamboat in Newark Ray,". The body now remains in the receiving vault of Abraham, Spur, undertaker, in the town of Bergen, where it wife remain to be identified.

white advanced 2c., at 67c. a 69c.; yellow at but scarce. Whiskey steady at 32% a 33c. and higher at 8%c. a 9%c.